Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

FOR 1862.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

COTTON GOODS!

...unting 4 Sheetings, ... 14½c.
...ndle 7-8 Sheetings, ... 14½c.
...et 4 Sheetings, ... 13½c.
...ford Sheetings, ... 13½c.
...lton Head Sheetings, ... 14½c.
... Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints, ... 10c.
... " American Print Works' Prints, 10c.
... " Merrimac Prints, ... 13½c.
... Wamsutta, ... 11½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

...,000 STARK MILL BAGS, 930 per hundred.
...,000 LEWISTON BAGS, 925 " "
...,000 OZARK BAGS, 924 " "

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
...LY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
...ered in city per year..... $12.00
...ered in city per week..... .25
...ail subscribers, per year..... 7.00
...ail subscribers, per six months. 4.00
...ail subscribers, per month..... .75
...ekly subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00).. 1.50
...ekly, sent to getter up of club.$0.00
...ekly, " " " " 6.00
...ekly, " " " " 10.00
...ekly, sent to getter up of club, $0.00
...ekly copies to clubs may be made at any
...e at the same rate.
...ekly in Registered Letters may be sent
...ekly from "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

The House of Representatives is evidently in no condition to admit the bogus representatives of Eastern Virginia. Messrs. Upton and Beach have been in turn rejected, and the bogus Foster of North Carolina has been once rejected, and is now again applicant. This time he should be sent to the Capital jail. Wykoff has given no more contempt than he.

"SKEDADDLE."

The new word invented since the war—"skedaddle"—signifying to go off with speed and in compliance with the Shakspearian injunction—"Stand not upon the order of your going"—had a fine illustration at Nashville, when the news of the fall of Fort Donelson was communicated to the Legislature at that place. A writer in the Memphis *Appeal* describes the haste and flight of the members of that august body in terms which, no doubt, were very graphic. We have not a copy of his animated description, but from the severe scathing which it gets in the Memphis *Avalanche*, of the next day, we conclude that it was not very flattering to Southern pride, nor particularly gratifying to legislative firmness. In half an hour from the moment when the surrender was announced, every law maker, carpet bag and all, was striking out for Memphis, or some other place of safety, as fast in some cases as legs, and in others as steam, could carry him. One would have thought, from the loudness with which, in illustration of many virtues, these chivalric sons of the South recur to Romah history, that the members would remain in their seats, and with solemn dignity wait the irruption of the Northern barbarians and the fate which their misfortunes had invited. That they are to run, is only another illustration of the difference promise when an enemy is distant, and performance when he is near. Gov. Harris's blood-and-thunder message was only the excessive effusion of his courage after his outrageous

ONE YEAR AGO.

...ne year ago to-day, in the presence of ...e concourse of citizens from a score of ..., ABRAHAM LINCOLN took the oath of ..., and entered upon the arduous duties ...e Chief Magistracy of the Republic. ...e day was beautiful and balmy; the ... shone down bright and warm ... the immense throng of earnest citizens who witnessed the imposing ceremonies. But while nature was in such smiling mood, the political heavens were black and frowning with the gathering tempest of rebellion. Already six States had madly rushed from their spheres and plunged into the gulf of secession. Five more soon followed in their train. In a few weeks after the delivery of the inaugural, the bombardment of the starving garrison of Fort Sumter, by the Charleston parricides, woke the North from its lethargy, and men for the first time realized that the temple of the Union had been fired by the traitor hands. There was then such an uprising of the people to save the edifice as the world had never witnessed. But the scene is yet too fresh and vivid in the recollection of the reader to require description. We all remember the embarrassments and difficulties that beset the Government at the outset of its preparations for defence: there were no arms, and nothing but bloody for clothing. The "regulars" had been scattered and hidden away among the mountains and deserts of the far West during the last months of the "old public functionary;" the navy had been sent to the uttermost parts of the earth. The arsenals and armories had been robbed and their contents sent to the traitor States; the treasury had been pillaged of the last dollar, and the National credit shivered. The public service in all its branches was full of traitors, spies and cormorants. All was doubt, confusion, and excitement. But the President was cool, calm and deliberate. The people of the North were loyal, undismayed and lion hearted and rallied about the Executive with sublime enthusiasm, resolved to save the Republic and preserve their beloved country from the awful ruin and anarchy that secession would bring upon it. Day by day they were tolled unfalteringly, and with unfailing energy and devotion, to the accomplishment of that righteous and patriotic end.

A mighty work has been done in those very months since Sumter fell. The monster rebellion has culminated. It has reached its floodtide and visibly ebbs. The tide turned on Donelson's bloody heights, where Western bayonets carried the flag of the Union. We write in the firm faith, but on the second anniversary of Lincoln's inauguration, every inch of seceded territory will be reclaimed, and that the National authority will be restored over every State in the Union; that this infernal rebellion will be crushed out, and the leaders of it hung or banished, and their property confiscated to help pay the costs of putting down the revolt, and that the glorious old flag will be flying from every portion of Columbia's ocean bound domain. And we believe furthermore, that if the *cause* of this sanguinary and sacrilegious rebellion be not destroyed outright, it will receive its death wound and be placed in condition of speedy "ultimate extinction." Its teeth will be extracted and its claws cut off, to prevent it from doing more harm. If not dead, it will at least be left with nothing further to do than to go on with its dying.

☞ One day the *Journal* objects to what is inserted in the TRIBUNE, and the next to what is omitted. We *try* as hard as our leisure will permit, to please that amiable print, but despair of succeeding. The conductors of the *Journal* spend so much of their precious time in viewing and reviewing the TRIBUNE that they have little left to bestow on the management of their own publication, which accounts for its barrenness of news, and inconcess of ideas.

Our last offending consists in omitting to insert a telegraphic puff of Gen. McClellan, in which the reporter says, "that from *my own* personal observation," the brave young Christian is diligently as well as skillfully laboring to crush the monster rebellion at the earliest moment."

What does this modest (?) youth know about McClellan's plans? Who authorized him to put forth this sweeping assertion on "my own observation?" We choose rather to wait until McClellan hits the "monster" a lick before going into ecstacies over his "striking plans." When he strikes a vigorous and successful blow at the rebellion, we will not be backward in awarding him our meed of praise, as also will the public at large. We have waited with what patience we could muster for half a year, for the arrival of that "earliest moment," and earnestly hope that it may be near at hand. Our western boys have already broken the back of the "monster," and we doubt not but the "brave young Christian" with his quarter of a million of men, will be able to bruise the head of the beast considerably after he commences. But the *Journal* must excuse us, however satisfied we may be to please it, if we decline going into ecstatics on Mac's accounts, until he gives the word "forward" to his men. We have already taken considerable stock in him, but propose not to increase it until a first dividend is declared. Meanwhile, we would commend to the *Journal* the example of the man who "scanned a fortune by

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A few thousand oak and ash Hoop Poles for sale at $10.00 per M. Apply on Michigan and Water Streets, corner of Michigan and Washington sts. ...

FOR SALE.—A stock of Jewelry, Fixtures, &c., consisting of a well selected assortment in one of the best locations in Chicago. For further information, inquire at 51 Clark st., or address Post Office Box 4497. ...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, a Steam Flouring Mill and the water power to run it, situated on the Fox River, at Aurora, Ill. The mill and power are both first-class, and two small houses, and a fine stream of water to run a Saw Mill. Terms easy. Apply to J. P. NORTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 51 Clark st. ...

FOR SALE—The Schooner Gem, ... Also, the Schooner Nellie Crawford. Both vessels are in first-class order. For terms, apply to J. BOLFORD, 39 Lake street. ...

COW AND CALF FOR SALE. A fine Durham Cow, with heifer Calf, five years old, for sale by C. Wing, in West Chicago. ...

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A ... Store and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines for sale on favorable terms. Also, a first class new store, for sale on favorable terms. Also, a new two story and basement dwelling, and the corner wishing to sell will do well to call on Dr. E. J. STOUGH, Geneseo, Ill. ...

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The ... Brown's Lot, No. 327 Wabash avenue, ... owned by T. B. Carter, is now offered for sale on fair ... If not sold within a few weeks, the lot will be rented. Apply to ANDREW CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. ...

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 160 feet on Washington street by 80 on Margaret street. Is the desirable residence property of Mrs. Dr. LEWIS LEE, in Clark street, corner of ... Apply to LEWIS LEE, in Clark street, corner of ...

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The large Warehouse at New Lenox station, on the line of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, about 35 miles from Chicago, between McKeon's and Joliet. Inquire of ... Isaac Layton, Butler, Scales and Corn Sheller, with 8 horse Power. Price $1,400—great bargain and the balance, if desired, at 8 per cent. interest. If not sold by the 1st of April it will be rented. Apply to C. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Room ...

10 HORSE POWER.—A New ... Engine, made Bellows & Saulsbury Steam Pumps for mining and heating, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to J. T. HOYT, 39 Market street. ...

To Rent.

HOTEL TO LET.—(Unfurnished) The Bullock House, in Rockford, Ill., for rent. It contains forty rooms situated on Main street, ... Rockford is a flourishing city of 5,000 inhabitants, and is the county seat of Winnebago county. This city is 90 miles from Chicago, 70 miles from Galena, 90 miles from Milwaukee, 90 miles from Beloit, Rockford is probably the most healthy city above Memphis, and a rare chance is now offered for any one desiring to keep a first class hotel. Rent very reasonable. Address Box 1, Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill., or H. Scott, Esq., Chicago. ...

TO RENT.—In the West Division, ... very desirable House for two families at the ... of Lake and Jefferson streets. Also, a Store in ... building on the corner. Possession given ... Apply to J. P. NORTON & CO., Real Estate Agents, 51 Clark st. ...

TO RENT.—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons for sale and rent. Cottage Pianos to rent. Pianos ... to rent. H. W. KIMBALL, ... No. 38 Clark street. ...

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Stable No. 18 ... Water street. Also, the Stable No. 8 ... and offices and lodging rooms ... Apply to ... Real Estate Agent, ... No. 51 Clark st. ...

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low on Lake street, ... Apply to ... (next to) ... Clark street. ...

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the National House, No. 27 Clark street. ...

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms ... with board can be had at 60 Van Buren ...

BOARDING.—At 223 and 225 South Clark street. Pleasant front rooms ... gentlemen and their wives, and for single Gentlemen ... Also, a limited number of Transient Boarders ... is located within a few minutes walk of the ...

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant ... can be obtained by applying at 54 CASS ... Terms reasonable. ...

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and ... single room to rent with board, at 71 Dearborn ... at 50 Wabash avenue, between Madison and ...

DRINK BARLEY MALT AL ... MALT on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices ... Yard and Malt House, ... Canal street. ...

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862. NUMBER 202.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

simply minding his own business and keeping his nose out of other people's affairs. It will find it, if followed, an excellent recipe for the cure of the "tights," with which it is constantly afflicted. When we need its advice or assistance in the management of the TRIBUNE, we will send over a servant with a carriage for it.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Sunday, March 2, 1862.

A meteorologist would go into ecstacies in Cairo to-day. Sombre leaden clouds overhead, and mud of the most unctious consistency beneath. The heavy-timbered margin of Kentucky, opposite, is draped in fog. The camps are just discernible; the tents which gleamed so whitely yesterday, looking to-day like Indian wigwams; the long, low barracks at Fort Holt and Bird's Point are dimly discernible through the vapor seemingly rising out of the turbid water of the Ohio. This side, the transports have mysteriously disappeared, and in their places are coal barges, manufactory tin and copper shops, and all sorts of contrivances mounted on floats, which—so seemingly is appropriate for river navigation as an elephant would be to play Dandilus. The Government ferry-boat Cairo, a rickety, tumble-down affair, is crossing the river, with two or three unhappy looking soldiers around her rusty smoke-pipes. It is astonishing that more or less of these sockie shell concerns called steamboats, commissioned by the Government, do not go to the bottom of the Ohio daily. A day or two since the "Dr. Kane" coming round the bend, struck a floating log and stove a hole in her bows, and immediately commenced leaking, was run a few rods up against a stern wheeler, when all hands, as conscious that the card house would tumble about their heads, struck out. In less than two minutes after, the hulk had sunk with its load of pig-iron, and her upper works, shattered to fragments, went floating down the rapid current.

The transport Economy, which left here loaded down with troops, sunk in the Cumberland a few days since, but fortunately no lives were lost that we hear of. The fury of these accidents are a matter of surprise.

The Ohio is swelled to the very margin of its banks. Its broad expanse of turbid yellow water is dotted with every description of drift, hurrying South. Planks, boards, tenantics, logs and huge trunks of the sycamore and cotton-wood, from the forests of the Cumberland and Tennessee choke up the current. Picture in the background the unwieldy piles of leaden trunks wrestled in fog rolling up in clouds from the Mississippi; in the centre, a sea of mud; filthy area, yards tenanted with red, grunting swine; little, squat, one-story, faded houses, all deep in the water; the long line of barracks and rubber-caped, slow-pacing guards in front; in the foreground, the muddy Ohio, and on its selvidge an unhappy man vainly endeavoring to persuade a straggling detachment of the necessity of drinking, and you have Cairo.

The absorbing topic here is the present status of Columbus, which, like the fate of Tantalus, seems now in our grasp, now eludes us. Without transcending the barriers of the third Stantonic order, and its Halleckian and Cullomic revisions, I may speculate a little thereon. Those are not fated to be obtained about it, and everything must be a matter of inference appertaining to this mysterious fortification and its fate.

At Cairo there is nothing one wardly to indicate a move in that direction. The transports are not here—the troops are not here. Reports from scouts and refugees would indicate that Columbus is being evacuated, and confirmatory of this are the statements of late Memphis papers that Beauregard has ordered the evacuation and ordered a stand at Island No. 10. This island is located near Hickman, between Columbus and New Madrid, and about twenty miles south of Columbus. The rebel statement of its strength and fortifications is simple gasconade. It is not a strong position. With guns of long range it might detain the gunboats some annoyance, but against the mortar boats it would be totally ineffective. Another incident, taken by itself perhaps of no consequence in connection with the surroundings, lends weight to the theory of evacuation. On Saturday night, about seven o'clock, a very bright light was visible on the horizon for nearly an hour, casting a strong reflection upon the cloudy, indicative of a large conflagration. The light was in the direction of Columbus, and seemingly about the same distance off. This may have been the result of the burning of the barracks, &c., possibly of the town. It may have been the gleaming of the watch fires of our troops on the Missouri shore. The theory of evacuation is left gaining credence from the movements of our own forces which I am not at liberty to detail. To day the gunboats Louisville and Cincinnati have been down ostensibly on an armed reconnoissance, but the real objects and results have not transpired, and probably, from the impenetrable secrecy clouding these movements, will not transpire for the present. One night as well attempt to see through a six-foot stone wall or reach the clouds with a walking cane, as attempt to find out what is going on here in Cairo, or having found it out to inform any one of it out of Cairo.

Some good news has reached us from Missouri, our forces which have been in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson's swamp foxes, on Saturday came up with their rear, and a smart skirmish ensued, in which the Iowa and some of the Missouri troops participated. The skirmish resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, the capture of forty prisoners and four small pieces. Couriers were sent back to the main body and Capt. Noleman with seven hundred cavalry was soon in hot pursuit, and at last accounts was rapidly gaining upon their rear. The skirmish took place five miles south of Stanton, a small place just back of Charleston, on the road leading from New Madrid to Commerce.

On Saturday, the day following, another skirmish ensued. A detachment of sixteen men from Capts. Burrill and Noleman's cavalry were ordered out from Charleston, upon reconnoissance, and came upon forty of the rebels under the command of Lieut. Swanka. The rebels gradually retreated with the result of leading our men into an ambuscade, where they were exposed to a galling fire, killing one of our men, mortally wounding two and slightly wounding three. Our men promptly returned the fire, killing, it is supposed, five of the rebels, as they were seen to carry off that number. Two of our men were taken prisoners. A strong picket guard has been thrown out, and there can be but little doubt that Thompson's forces will be bagged. The wily Thompson himself is not with them, being at present in Tennessee.

G. P. U.

P. S.—The news has just reached the city by gunboats sent down, that Columbus is burned and evacuated.

A WEEK OF PANIC AND EXCITEMENT AT NASHVILLE.

VIVID DESCRIPTION BY THE NASHVILLE BANNER OF FEB. 26, 1862.

"Now for the effects of the loss of the fort upon this city. Early Sunday morning it was reported that Fort Donelson had surrendered, but it was not until between 9 and 10 o'clock that the rumors became general. In the meantime, the General Assembly had been hastily convened, and after a short session, adjourned in the city of Memphis on the 20th. The citizens, generally unaware of any serious disaster to the Southern cause, were chiefly regretting to church, when, however, they were met by the report that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal army was already at Springfield, Robertson county, about twenty-five miles from this city, connected by railroad, and that the gunboats had passed Clarksville on their way to this city. The sudden flight of the Governor and all the State officers, including the Generals, who took a special train through to Memphis, gave color to these absurd rumors, and the whole city was thrown into a panic. About 11 o'clock General Johnston left, and from Bowling Green entered the city, passing South, thus leaving the impression that no stand was to made for the defence of Nashville. Before nightfall, hundreds of citizens, with their families, were making their way as best they could to the South, not knowing why they were thus reckless of abandoning comfortable houses, or where they were going. About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would help themselves.

"The excitement continued throughout Sunday night, constantly increasing in height by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf, which were in process of construction—two fine New Orleans packets, the Grey Woods and Gamble Johnson, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. Johnson continued its march, encumbered by inconvenient pilots outside of the city. Monday morning the drama opened on the city in good earnest in earnest. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles they could find to convey their supplies to their camp? At the same time a considerable quantities were removed to the depot for transportation South.

"Evening came, and no gunboats, and no Federal army from Kentucky. General Johnson left for the South, placing General Floyd in command, assisted by Generals Pillow and Hardee. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by General Floyd that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouses, and a force detailed to collect what had been thrown out. This was done, as far as practicable, but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued, with more or less restrictions, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning, Tuesday night the wire and railroad bridge across the Cumberland were destroyed, in spite of the earnest entreaties and pecuniary sacrifices of our best citizens. The wire was the property of our lessee, and a large part of the bridge cost about $250,000, and was one of the finest draw-bridges in the country.

"The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, with beggars description. Almost the entire energy of the Mayor and city authorities who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city, which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of Mammon which ran riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans, the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needle, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and brothers in the defense of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday, by which most if not all of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

"Here was an entire week of panic and confusion during which millions of dollars worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy and wantonly destroyed, all of which could have been quietly and safely removed, had the people been allowed to have been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land.

"Through the efforts of the city authorities, something more like order was restored on Saturday. The distribution of stores was stopped, and every effort made to remove as much as possible to the depots, and have them carried off. Large quantities were thus removed. But the heavy rains in the meantime so swelled the water courses that the railroad bridges gave way, and transportation was thus stopped on the N. & C. R. R. The depot in the meantime, filled with meat and other stores, started of the Confederate, and riot after riot ensued to prevent the mob from literally carrying off everything. On Sunday morning, 24 Federal pickets breakfasted in Gallatin, and appeared in the city, and during the morning eight of them seized a little sternwheel steamer that had been previously scuttled as a ferry, and declined to permit it to continue its trips. Mayor Cheatham immediately crossed in a skiff, but as there was no officer with whom he could negotiate, he returned to the city. In the evening Col. Kennett, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, arrived, and sent a messenger to the Mayor, requesting his presence. The interview was pleasant on both sides, and satisfactory, though the formal surrender of the city was deferred until the arrival of Gen. Mitchel, who was expected Sunday night or Monday morning.

"On Monday morning nothing was done, the city remaining comparatively quiet. Monday evening General Buell and Mitchel arrived in Edgefield, opposite the city, and understanding that the city authorities had appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor and several of our leading citizens, he sent a message requesting an interview. The hour for the interview was fixed at 11 a. m. for Tuesday. In the meantime Gen. Nelson arrived in the city about eight o'clock a. m., Tuesday morning, in command of a force consisting of one gunboat, the Cairo, and eight transports. Transports continued to arrive throughout the day, until at night the number reached eighteen or twenty. A large portion of this army disembarked during the morning, and occupied the public square during the day, encamping in the vicinity at night. At 11 o'clock the committee of citizens were conveyed, by order of Gen. Buell, to Edgefield, on the steamer Hillman. The proceedings were soon commenced on the part of Mayor Cheatham, Messrs. Jas. Woods, R. C. Foster, Russell Houston, Wm. B. Lewis, John M. Lea, John S. Brien, James Whitworth, B. Hobson, John Hugh Smith and John M. Bass. The committee was met at the landing by Generals Nelson and Mitchel, and escorted to General Buell's headquarters. The interview was pleasant on both sides, Gen. Buell giving assurance that the personal liberty and property of all citizens would be fully protected, and no State institutions of any kind interfered with. The banks, and all other institutions, trades, professions, etc., could resume their usual business. Gen. Buell will issue no proclamation, preferring, as he says, that the acts of his army shall indicate the policy and purpose of his Government."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[Correspondent St. Louis Republican.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1862.

It is rather odd, sitting down to write in what was going to be the rebel capital, to find out in Tennessee, just two formidable forts that were to sink the whole Yankee nation, at a town whose name is familiar as that of wealth of the burning of the cotton bales, a Federal army rests on the last day of February. The great advance guard of a mighty host is passing here a moment on its triumphal march to the Gulf States.

Wandering around in the streets of Nashville, I met crowds of negroes hastening to labor in tearing the levee to pieces. Indeed a large number of those poverty stricken ones known among the sooty race as "poor white trash" were mingled with them, and a few respectable looking citizens were also about. But the pride and wealth of the place had fled southward. Dressed in citizen's clothes, I had no difficulty in entering the convention, but I noticed that soldiers were carefully avoided. Asking the reason, of an intelligent, honest looking man, he said none dare talk with the Yankees. They were looked upon as spies, and punished when the troops were withdrawn.

For the present, at least, Nashville may be considered a city of secession, and the now smothered fire is ready at any moment to break out. Those that give any symptoms at all of loyalty are forced to leave the place, the capture of forty prisoners and four small pieces. Couriers were sent back to the main body and Capt. Noleman with seven hundred cavalry was soon in hot pursuit, and at last accounts was rapidly gaining upon their rear. The skirmish took place five miles south of Stanton, a small place just back of Charleston, on the road leading from New Madrid to Commerce.

On Saturday, the day following, another skirmish ensued. A detachment of sixteen men from Capts. Burrill and Noleman's cavalry were ordered out from Charleston, upon reconnoissance, and came upon forty of the rebels under the command of Lieut. Swanka. The rebels gradually retreated with the result of leading our men into an ambuscade, where they were exposed to a galling fire, killing one of our men, mortally wounding two and slightly wounding three. Our men promptly returned the fire, killing, it is supposed, five of the rebels, as they were seen to carry off that number. Two of our men were taken prisoners. A strong picket guard has been thrown out, and there can be but little doubt that Thompson's forces will be bagged. The wily Thompson himself is not with them, being at present in Tennessee.

G. P. U.

P. S.—The news has just reached the city by gunboats sent down, that Columbus is burned and evacuated.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

BATTLE ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

IMPROVED FEELING IN ENGLAND

FEDERAL VICTORIES IN MISSOURI.

JEFF. THOMPSON WHIPPED OUT.

THE TAX BILL IN CONGRESS.

Arrest of John A. Washington's Brother.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The State Convention.

From Arkansas and New Mexico—Advance of Our Troops.

SIGEL TO BE A MAJOR GENERAL.

Burning of a Vessel at San Francisco.

A BATTLE SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC EXPECTED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

Letters from Minister Adams declare that friendliness for the United States is growing in England. The *Spectator* and other leading Journals are about to send correspondents hither who shall counteract Bull Run Russell's lying prognostications.

Flocks of New York reporters have just arrived at Willard's, keen for coming battles. They have had no chance as yet to draw the pen.

The *Republican* of this morning says: "From various sources we hear of the cruel and relentless treatment of Colonel D'Utassy by Gen. Blenker. He is in close confinement in an unhealthy military prison, and watched by armed sentinels as though he were a felon of the deepest dye. The official charges allege that he was in some manner connected with the publication of certain articles in German newspapers. A court martial for the trial of D'Utassy will be convened.

White-cravated, tract-distributing bogacs thrive Washington. One modestly asked Gerrit Smith for ten thousand dollars to-day. He hadn't the change about him.

A telegram from Gen. Lander's Assistant Adjutant General, announcing the death of the General, says he was exhausted, worn out up to the handle, and that for 24 hours before his death his pulse scarcely moved. Probably his decease was hastened by physicians, the effect of an arduous march, and by mental anxiety.

Senator Hale, to-day called attention to the report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, concurred in heedlessly last Thursday. The report introduces new matter in violation of parliamentary law, appropriating $2,000 for plates for the President's house. Mr. Hale therefore moved to reconsider. Mr. Browning said the bill had already been signed by the President, and had become a law. This is known as the "gold spoon" amendment, previously rejected by the Finance Committee. The conference which worked it through was composed of Senators Pearce, Doolittle, and Clark, and Representatives Stevens, Walton and Train.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* publishes the following private letter received from Centreville:

"Last night it was stated that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

"By passengers who arrived on last night's train, the above report was confirmed. They also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning. We understand from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is an abstract of the Tax Bill reported to-day: It provides for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of $5,000 per annum. His office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The commissioner to act as the President may direct, into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President in each district. He shall be permitted to appoint such deputies as may be necessary. The bill provides for duty on honors at 15 cents per gallon.

It is understood that Col. Blair had an interview with the President to-day respecting the appointment of Sigel as Major General. It is understood that the President will send his name to the Senate immediately for confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The statement that the rebels are about to send correspondents hither who shall counteract Bull Run Russell's lying prognostications.

The *Republican* of this morning says: "From various sources we hear of the cruel and relentless treatment of Colonel D'Utassy by Gen. Blenker. He is in close confinement in an unhealthy military prison, and watched by armed sentinels as though he were a felon of the deepest dye. The official charges allege that he was in some manner connected with the publication of certain articles in German newspapers. A court martial for the trial of D'Utassy will be convened.

White-cravated, tract-distributing bogacs thrive Washington. One modestly asked Gerrit Smith for ten thousand dollars to-day. He hadn't the change about him.

A telegram from Gen. Lander's Assistant Adjutant General, announcing the death of the General, says he was exhausted, worn out up to the handle, and that for 24 hours before his death his pulse scarcely moved. Probably his decease was hastened by physicians, the effect of an arduous march, and by mental anxiety.

Senator Hale, to-day called attention to the report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, concurred in heedlessly last Thursday. The report introduces new matter in violation of parliamentary law, appropriating $2,000 for plates for the President's house. Mr. Hale therefore moved to reconsider. Mr. Browning said the bill had already been signed by the President, and had become a law. This is known as the "gold spoon" amendment, previously rejected by the Finance Committee. The conference which worked it through was composed of Senators Pearce, Doolittle, and Clark, and Representatives Stevens, Walton and Train.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* publishes the following private letter received from Centreville:

"Last night it was stated that our forces had received orders to send their sick to the rear, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

"By passengers who arrived on last night's train, the above report was confirmed. They also state that the women and children were ordered to leave yesterday morning. We understand from the same source that the Yankees have succeeded in cutting another road through the woods to Fairfax.

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Flocks of New York reporters have just arrived at Willard's, keen for coming battles. They have had no chance as yet to draw the pen

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

DOWN THE RIVER.

We print to-day a number of articles from the Memphis *Avalanche* of a late date, the most remarkable one of which to us hereaway is that in which the admission is made that, when Memphis falls, the road for our gunboats is open without interruption all the way to New Orleans. This is important to our commanders; and we are sure that they will, if Columbus is evacuated, hasten on to Randolph—a point fifty miles above Memphis—where we suppose a desperate stand is to be made, and, by reducing the fortifications there, prepare Memphis for the fate which cannot be long averted. The *Avalanche's* admission is very important, and Commodore Foote will not be slow to act upon it. "All aboard for the Baline!

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Jeff. Davis's Inaugural contains the following:

> *The period is near at hand when you per sonal stake will surpass the immense load of debt which they have incurred, a debt which in their effort to subjugate us has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.*

As if to verify this malevolent prediction of the arch conspirator against the peace and honor of the country, the reactionary party in Congress have mustered all their forces to defeat the confiscation act, in its various forms in the Senate and House, and heap all the burdens of this war upon those who are guiltless of any responsibility for commencing it, leaving that rebel interest which is the cause of the national trouble, to go scot-free. The strange delusion—the mistaken patriotism—the mawkish kindness—which, after mustering six hundred thousand men to take rebels' lives, flinches when it is proposed to seize their property, has, we are sorry to say, too many advocates in the North. The fact is not observable now; but the day will come in which, when the war accounts are closed up and the balance on the debit side of the national book of bills payable is found to be *twelve hundred millions of dollars*, there will be no little regret among tax-payers that they suffered the golden opportunity to make rebel banks, railroads, crops and movable property pay a part of the expenses of the prolonged struggle, pass without being turned to national advantage. Take niggers out of the list of chattels liable to confiscation, and there would be no trouble now to pass a Confiscation Act. But that intense pro-slavery feeling, that flagrant disregard of the Democratic principle, that cringing servility to the Slave Power which first emboldened Slavery to attempt the destruction of the Government, has not yet been conquered. The North itself is not half free. Her people, especially her politicians and hunters after power and place, have been so accustomed to duck their heads when Slavery scowled, that they dare not use the advantages which the fortune of war has placed in their hands. The crack of the slave-driver's whip is remembered; and as if believing that some lucky chance would restore Slavery to power; as insolent, as domineering, and as unscrupulous as ever before, our members of Congress seem to be already deprecating its wrath, with the expectation that to their backs will not be applied the lash. In the Senator Trumbull pleads the necessity and justice of his measure. In vain his friends in either House second his appeals. The determination to let Davis off with a mild admonition, to inflict nothing worse than a gentle reproof upon the bad men who have deluged the country with blood, and to leave all hands in possession of their property, that they may next year, employ it again for the disruption of the peace of the country, seems to be unconquerable; and Davis's prophecy is, we fear, in a fair way of realization! Let these tender-footed patriots, whose weapons are sugar plums, look out! The wrath that they look for toward the South may be manifested nearer home. Wait until the tax-gatherer comes, as he will, to every cabin in the land, until the indirect taxes are all laid, until the system of excise is perfected, until the great problem of our Government will be how to provide for the payment of the annual interest upon the public debt and the current expenses of administration,—then the people will begin to inquire why it was that Congress did not, when it might have done so with the approbation of all the civilized world, make the men who heated the poker, which has been plunged into the bowels of the nation, pay for the fuel—why the nabobs of Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana, who are the guilty authors of all this bloodshed and misery with which the land is deluged, were not made to pay the just penalties of their acts—why bounties for our soldiers and pensions for the wounded were not provided from the property which treason, according to all law, had put into Government hands—why, in a word, loyal men were not eased of the burdens which this contest has imposed upon them, and why rebellion was not made to pay the just penalties which it incurred! These are questions which the milk-sops in Congress will be compelled to answer, and before a constituency that will not be lenient to excuses which have their origin in any theory of Traitors' Rights which the sympathisers with Slavery or with Secession, have elaborated since Congress convened. Oh, that they could see now what is in store for cowardice like this!

VALUABLE REBEL TESTIMONY.

There is no assertion more frequently or persistently made by servile Northern papers and politicians than that the war could have been averted by the adoption of the Crittenden or some similar compromise. We have a point blank refutation of this allegation from the highest and most authoritative Southern source. Early last summer the secession Governments sent three Commissioners to England—Messrs. W. L. Yancey, P. A. Rost, and A. Dudley Mann—to negotiate for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, endowed with ample powers for the purpose. The Commissioners encountered considerable prejudice against the heavenly institution to which the kingdom of Davis rests, which it became important to overcome. The belief also prevailed that Lincoln's administration represented the anti-slavery sentiment of the Union, and was likely to abolish slavery during the course of the war. In short, that the war was a slaveholder's rebellion; that its cause was slavery, and that the best way for the North to bring the contest to a termination was to remove the cause by abolishing slavery.

The first care of the Commissioners was to show that "the Lincoln Government had no abolition proclivities, but "was equally pro-slavery with the Con"federate Government," and therefore that the dispute between the two sections was not about slavery but chiefly in regard to free trade with Europe. Earl Russell, Secretary of State, had an interview last summer, with the Commissioners, and writing to Lord Lyons about it, says the Commissioners were anxious to explain to him the causes of secession. They said "the principal of those causes *was not slavery*, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting Northern manufacturers, the South were obliged to pay for manufactured goods which they required." As for the slave trade, "they had prohibited it and did not mean to revive it." It is proper to remark in this connection, that at the time the three States seceded, the lowest tariff was to force that ever existed in the United States—so low that it was but one short remove above no tariff; so low that it did not reach to revive its importations, produce any check of the revenue necessary to money on the Government in time of peace.

The rebel Commissioners after their interview with Russell, drew up an elaborate appeal to the British Government—addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, invoking the recognition of the "Confederate States of America." In this document—which we laid before our readers last week—the Commissioners decline to discuss "the morality of Slavery" as something not in issue, and strenuously combat the notion that the Lincoln administration had any anti-Slavery designs, or that the Republicans made abolition of Slavery the *object* of the war. We republish the following portion of the address and ask especial attention to it by the doughface papers and politicians:

> "It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee slavery forever in the States. If the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's Message proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces subjection of his owner to the will of the Union—in other words, to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged in order to uphold that (pro-slavery Constitution,) and to enforce the laws (many of them pro-slavery), and out of 173 votes in the Lower House they receive all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march, the commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into, or allowed to follow, the camp.

> "The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced, is not to free the slave, but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels which the Lincoln government designs to force upon the master."

Whatever may be the final result of this war—whether slavery shall survive or perish before peace can be restored—one thing is established by the solemn and deliberate confession of the secessionists, speaking through their delegates to the British Government, that "it was from no fear that "the slaves would be liberated by the Re"publican Administration that they seceded;" that "it was not because the "Crittenden or other compromise was not "adopted" that the Union was plunged into civil war; and we have the further important admission that "the very party "in power (the Republican) proposed to "guarantee slavery forever in the States, if "the South would but remain in the Union." Let this testimony be crammed down the throats of the Bunkies and the apologists of rebels among us. It is a dose, if well administered, that will physic their canting hypocrisy out of them, and leave them bleached and empty.

PLANT TOBACCO SEED.

There is no part of the Northwest in which the soil and climate are not well adapted to the successful culture of tobacco. In Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, it grows luxuriantly; and in all localities where the crop can be sheltered from the prairie wind, which in hot days in July and August turns up the leaves, and by exposing them to the sun, makes them liable to be "burnt," it can be very profitably produced. On the clay lands bordering all the streams in these States, on farms in Indiana which have been cut out of the timber, and in fact, wherever else tobacco will grow, the inducements are such as should impel our farmers to give it their attention. They would find their reward in it in ordinary times; in these times when the prospects are that the crop in the tobacco growing States will be very small, that the foreign and domestic demand will be large, and that prices will be high, the inducements to vary the produce of our Northwestern farms by this staple ought not to be overlooked. We do not know where the seed can be procured; but have no doubt that when demanded it will be forthcoming in such quantities as may be necessary, and of the quality adapted to our climate. Let the farmers try it.

DIVIDE THE HONORS.

While great honor should be awarded to the Illinois troops for their share in the Fort Donelson victory, let it not be forgotten that the Iowa Second, the Nebraska First, the Missouri Eighth and the Indiana regiments are entitled to high praise. The Iowa Second in particular is a band of heroes who had not their superiors on the field. The Nebraska First, too, as the support of the Chicago Artillery on that hard-fought Saturday, did nobly, and so did every Hoosier on the field. Illinois did well: but she did not do all.

Photograph Albums.

Since the holidays, the peculiar passion of the trade has been in Photograph Albums, so handy are they to have in the house, so ornamental, and so convenient, withal, as a remembrancer of absent sons or brothers in the army and of dear friends everywhere. Our dealers here in Chicago have known something of this, and have interested to be a serious one, was the constantly recurring cases of kidnapping which occurred here. The arrange has been two or three each night. The contrabands are reduced to a lonely place across the river, or up to the Fort on some pretence or another, and forcibly seized, and taken back. A little girl of ten years was stolen in the daytime from the house of a citizen while he was absent. The house is on the edge of the town. The man gave the name, and without any pretence of law or otherwise, except that she was his slave, took the little girl and drove away. The frequency of these cases, and the apparent indifference of the Provost Marshal to the matter, induced some of the citizens to visit Gen. Hunter on the subject.

True to the instincts of his manly nature and his avowed opinions, the General took a great interest in the object of his visit, expressing his determination to protect the colored people, and declaring his intention to put an end to kidnapping. He stated he would issue an order in relation to the matter. The following appeared next morning from the Provost Marshal and was probably issued by the General's direction:

Provost Orders—No. 4.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 24, 1862.

All persons visiting the city of Leavenworth, or passing through it, coming from the Department of Kansas, or any parties going into the Department of Kansas to the Department of Missouri, will report at this office. Passes are required in order to enable the Provost Marshal to keep himself informed of the movements of persons in this city, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with crime. Persons will be required to give their names, residence, and destination, and to state whether they have been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, and if so, in what capacity. Persons will also be required to state whether they have been in the employment of the United States, and if so, in what capacity. Persons will also be required to state whether they have been in the employment of the United States, and if so, in what capacity. Persons will also be required to state whether they have been in the employment of the United States, and if so, in what capacity.

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Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Dyes, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. E. WOLFE & CO.'s, 181 South Clark, between Monroe and Adams streets. Everything warranted to the wearer. Wholesale and Retail. Jewelry manufactured under the newest Paris styles. All articles will give satisfaction or money refunded.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SHELBY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in the United States with consumption, which commences with a cold. Fully two-thirds of this number, the disease could be cured or
CATARRH IN THE HEAD.
Don't stop long to the throat and bronchial tubes and lungs.
It is certain to cure Catarrh, then Consumption, and to stop the first sneeze. Persons that have used Dr. Shelby's Remedy are convinced that the better way to cure Consumption is to cure Catarrh.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are well known to the most slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more subject to the changes of temperature. In the nose, throat, in the head, may be dry, or a solid discharge, thick and foul; often offensive; throat thick and clogged; the cough for disease becomes chronic the discharges are in the throat and frequently coughed up; they are also in the nose; think and blow, and are offensive; the eyes are affected; the hearing is impaired; the sense of smell is destroyed; the voice is changed; the appetite is impaired; there is a feeling of dullness, and sometimes a dizziness; the whole system is deranged; the stomach is affected; the bowels are costive; the kidneys are affected; the blood is poisoned; the whole body is diseased; there is a feeling of a lack of energy, of weakness, which has fallen down from the effects of the disease, and the whole system is affected in such a manner that no one may be sure that his disease is on its way to the grave. Don't neglect a cold in the head, for it may be the first step in the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in the head.
At the head of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms will disappear, and the patient will soon be restored to perfect health. Sufferers will have confidence in the Remedy, because all who use Shelby's Remedy are cured. Those who are afflicted with Catarrh, and who have tried all the boasted remedies of the day, and have failed, will find relief in Shelby's Remedy, for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be refunded.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, one bottle, sufficient for ordinary cases, $1 per bottle. Directions for use in all languages.
Office, 195 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Address Dr. D. R. SHELBY,
Post Office Box 5076, CHICAGO, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, devotes his attention to a certain class of diseases, the result of indiscretion, solitude, and the terrible secret habit of self-pollution, the curse of the present generation. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by the most approved Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poisons, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Ringworm, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Sores, Erysipelas, Diarrhœa, in short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. Persons at a distance can write the doctor and with confidence; no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,
such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration, all Nervous Diseases, Nervous Debility, Fits, Pain or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured. Married persons or those contemplating marriage, using injurious or unsuitable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in consulting, as strictest confidence may be relied upon. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets, entrance on Randolph street. Chicago, Ill.
Address J. H. McCANN, M.D., Chicago, Ill. Letters must contain stamp for return postage, if an immediate answer is required, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETTS
CHEMICAL CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASE, OR THE MONEY will be refunded. Entirely vegetable and harmless. Call at his office, 112 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P.O. Box 5076. Chicago, Ill. Price of Cordial $1 per bottle, or five bottles for $5 taken, four of which have been in this city.
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Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THE
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
SPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Being recommended the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Schiedam," and "Holland Schnapps," &c., &c., now sold by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Grocers, as an unequalled tonic and stimulant of double medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which no other Gin possesses, and is the only one of its kind and brand sold, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. H. BININGER & CO.,
Distillers (1812) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
Ef For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Kerr & Lyons, F. H. Reed & Co., and J. S. & S. Fuller & Co.
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HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S ..... HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCIES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
It expels DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH
and FOR ENFEEBLED AND YOUTHFUL CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
AND
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, hotel, post office or express office.
Further Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
Depot—594 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
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E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
Now opening for Spring Trade,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, DECORATIONS,
CURTAIN PAPERS, all colors.
FIGURED PAPER SHADES,
Common and Gilt.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
Oil and Dry Cambric Window Shades.
FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, Etc.,
At the lowest cash prices.
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DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC.,
No. 194 Clark Street, Chicago.
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Skates.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW
THE DIME CREEPER,
The finest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also
Just Received,
Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED
STUB TOE SKATES.
These Skates are made New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 108 LAKE STREET.

Steam Dye Works.
NEW YORK STEAM DYE
WORKS, 94 TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.
The Largest and Best Establishment in the United States.
Dyeing Ostrich Feathers, Crapes, Shawls, Dresses, Gents' Clothing, Gloves, Kid Skins, Feathers, Flowers, Feathers Curled, Crapes Dressed, Shawls Cleaned, Dyed and Printed, Gents' Clothing Cleaned and Repaired, Kid Gloves Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Carpets Cleaned, Dyed and Printed, Damask Curtains Cleaned and Dyed, Lace Curtains Cleaned and Dyed, Ladies' Dresses Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Gents' Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Kid Gloves Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Crapes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Shawls Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired, Carpets Cleaned, Dyed and Printed, Damask Curtains Cleaned and Dyed, Lace Curtains Cleaned and Dyed.
Goods received and returned by Express.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Send for Circular.
Address NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS,
94 Twenty-second street, New York.
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Partnerships.

PARTNERSHIP HERE
Having been appointed by Messrs. Shaw, Courtis & Upton, all of Cincinnati, Ohio,
AGENTS
for the sale of their celebrated
PIANOS,
at No. 87 LAKE STREET, Chicago, I have associated with me in the same the late firm of
H. M. SHAW & CO.,
and will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand.
The Furniture trade, at present conducted by the undersigned, will be continued as heretofore.
H. M. SHAW.
PARTNERSHIP.—Mr. Charles H. Hibbard has been admitted as a partner into the firm of Hibbard & Co., from this date.
CHICAGO, March 1, 1862.
HIBBARD & CO.

Segars.

BIN & CO.
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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. B. Woolworth, of the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, is among the guests at the Tremont House.

RETURNED.—The detachment of the 53d Illinois regiment, under Capts. Ward and Moffatt, who escorted the first instalments of rebel prisoners to Camp Douglas, returned to St. Louis last night.

PROMOTION.—Frank Sherman, of this city, has been promoted to the Majorship of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Captain Charles M. Willard, of Willard's Battery, has also been raised to the rank of Major of Artillery.

☞ Splendid second-hand Brussels three-ply and Ingrain carpets and household furniture at auction this morning at 10 o'clock by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 82 Lake street. See auction advertisement.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The old rooms of the United States District Court, for some time vacated, were again occupied by the United States Circuit Court yesterday. This Court will continue to use the present location during the term, which commenced yesterday.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LIND UNIVERSITY.—This institution will hold the annual commencement for conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the lecture room of the College, 29 Market street, this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Prof. H. A. Johnson will deliver the valedictory address. The public—ladies and gentlemen—are invited to attend.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S CONCERT.—Mrs. Bostwick's Concert last evening was fully attended and was every way a success. Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. Matteson and Mr. DePassio fairly outdid themselves, while the young lady amateurs displayed judgment, taste, skill and proficiency, every way honorable to their excellent teacher. It was, in truth, one of the most attractive concerts of the season.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LIND UNIVERSITY.—This institution will hold its annual commencement for conferring the degree of Doctor in Medicine, this (Tuesday) evening, in the Lecture Room of the College, No. 29 Market street, beginning at eight o'clock. Prof. H. A. Johnson will deliver the valedictory address. The public—ladies and gentlemen—are invited to attend.

DIED IN THE HOSPITAL.—Oscar N. Snow, a son of Newell Snow of this city, a member of Willard's battery, company A, died last week in the hospital at Cincinnati, from the effects of exposure in Fort Donelson. His remains will probably be taken to Shelburne Falls, Mass., by his father, for interment. The deceased was eighteen years of age, and much respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the city.

FOWL FOR EUROPE.—A Wallingford, Freight and Passenger Agent in Chicago for the Great Western Railway, shipped on the 28th ult. four strong cages, making in all 200 pairs, containing fourteen pairs prairie hens, for the henery of Queen Victoria. We believe some shipments of a like character were made to England last year, the object being to endeavor to domesticate the birds, in which, if tradition is worthy of credence, the English will hardly succeed without some difficulty.

AN ACCEPTABLE DONATION.—The hospitals at Mound City being short of conveniences for cooking, the same was made known to Mr. John Freeman, the Agent of the Sanitary Commission in this city. He waited upon some of the stove dealers here and made known the fact, when Messrs. Jewett & Root immediately responded in the donation of one of their largest cooking ranges, which was shipped the morning after the reception of the letter from S. M. Angels, head nurse at Mound City. This was indeed an acceptable and appropriate gift.

KILLED BY A FALLING STICK OF TIMBER.—A carpenter by the name of Charles H. Case, while engaged in pulling down an old tenement on the lake shore at Ringgold Place, on Wednesday of last week, was struck on the head by a falling piece of timber, which caused a concussion of the brain, resulting in death from his injuries on Sunday night. The deceased was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a wife and one child. The funeral is to take place from the residence of Mr. Case, corner of Jefferson street and Canalport avenue, at ten o'clock this forenoon.

DICE, BLOWS, KNIVES.—The transition from dice to blows, and from blows to the careless use of sharp-cutting instruments, commonly called knives, seems to be perfectly natural. This was illustrated on Sunday morning last by the meeting at a saloon on Wells street of a man by the name of John Clark and another named Dr. Hanks. They shook the dice, then shook their fists, and the medical man was shaken down so far that his carpet struck the floor with force sufficient to make him see stars. He jumped up, ran at Clark with a knife and presently some more stars, with men and blue coats and brass buttons behind them. Clark's thigh was cut open and bled profusely, but the wound was not deep. The blue coated gentry marched the gambling, fighting gentry to the Armory where the magistrate assessed a fine of ten dollars upon Hanks for his unskillful surgery, and a like sum upon Clark for his skillful shoulder-hitting.

THE NEW PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.—The management of the Northwestern road have just completed a splendid depot, in the vicinity of their old one, at a cost of about $50,000. The length of car shed is 266 feet, its width 64 feet. The spacious passenger room is 22 by 70 feet, divided into a ladies' sitting room 55 by 22, and a gents' sitting room of the same dimensions. Both of these apartments are furnished with all the modern appliances for the comfort and convenience of passengers, having three arrangements for washing and thirty-eight seats in the rooms. The roof is tire-proof. The building is well lighted by day by numerous windows, and at night by 28 gas burners. A baggage room has been partitioned off, 12 by 28 feet square. A land baggage apartment is in the second story, 12 by 22 feet, and adjoining this is a room for car-cleaners, 18 by 8 feet. All the work on the building is done in the best manner, and taken as a whole, the structure is a tasty and most perfect piece of architecture. The first passenger train ran out of the new depot building yesterday.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

The regular quarterly session of the Board of Supervisors commenced yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, the full board being absent some five or six members, President David S. Hammond in the Chair.

The proceedings of the last December session were read by the Clerk and duly approved.

The seat of E. Haskin, from the town of Evanston having been vacated, an election was entered into, and Geo. F. Foster, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy.

A petition numerously signed was brought forward by the representatives from the town of Worth, asking for a division of the town. A remonstrance against such action, almost as numerously signed, was presented from an opposite party in the town. Both documents were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion was made to release the bondsmen of Patrick Donahue, a defaulting tax collector of the town of Palos. This was also referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It was decided to make the drawing of jurors for the Superior Courts the order of the day for Thursday.

The Board adjourned to ten o'clock this A. M.

DEATHS AMONG THE PRISONERS.—Since our last report the following deaths—principally from pneumonia—have occurred in the ranks of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas:

March 1—Of congestion of the lungs, Michael Cochran, Co. D, 15th Tennessee Regiment.

March 1—Wm. Gibson, Co. F, 48th Tennessee.

March 1—E. C. Smith, Co. F, 48th Tennessee.

March 1—John C. Martin, Co. K, 48th Tennessee.

March 2—H. Bands, Co. D, 1st Alabama Cavalry.

March 2—W. J. Woodward, Co. A, 14th Mississippi.

March 3—W. Welch, Company C, 45th Tennessee.

March 3—A. C. Miller, Company I, 20th Tennessee.

March 3—William Alkinson, Company D, 42d Tennessee.

March 3—George D. Dolette, 3d Tennessee.

[The hospital records give the last name as Geo. Adolette, Company B, 3d Mississippi.]

March 3—T. Beggin, Co. D, 5th Tennessee.

March 3—John Harris, Co. D, 5th Tennessee. Deceased was from Bole's Creek, Cherokee Co., Texas, and about 21 years old. Leaves a family and several children.

The dead among the prisoners are buried at the City Cemetery, and an accurate register kept, so that if necessary their remains may easily be identified.

Seventy-five new patients were taken to the hospital on Sunday, and the number is constantly increasing. There are now over three hundred in the hospital.

The Double Conspiracy.

The case of alleged conspiracy to induce ex-Alderman Jacob Harris to commit adultery, reported in these columns of Saturday morning last, and which has created so much excitement in the city, was resumed before Justice Adam yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in the Recorder's Court Room. There was a large and excited audience assembled to listen to the expected details of perhaps the most extraordinary occurrence of the kind ever published, but they were all fated to disappointment. E. G. Asay, Esq., opened the ball by stating that with the testimony adduced last Friday he rested the case for the prosecution. This took the counsel for the defense by surprise.

John Lyle King, Esq., on the part of the defense, made a statement setting forth that there had been no facts shown of an offence for which the defendants could be held before a Court of justice, as even if the party conspired against had committed the crime said to have been the desire of the alleged conspirators it, of itself, would not be indictable. He asked to have the defendants discharged, yet did not press the point just then. The counsel had found it impossible to prepare for a defense in time, and made a motion for a continuance until some testimony could be produced.

Mr. Tuley, also for the defense, remarked that he did not desire to press the matter of the discharge of his clients at that time, but the grounds upon which he should eventually urge that point had been touched upon by Mr. King. They were: 1st. A conspiracy to induce a man to commit adultery was not indictable. 2d. It is necessary that the offense be committed voluntarily.

The reasons for asking for a continuance could not be stated without injury to their cause. But a continuance they did ask for. They could not get along without at least one week in which to procure important witnesses. They had anticipated that the prosecution had some testimony to adduce, and still believed that Mr. Asay would eventually try to spring a powder magazine upon them.

E. G. Asay, for the prosecution, said that he would recommend his opponents to beware of those powder explosions. He had been somewhat familiar with criminal law for several years, and he must admit that this was indeed a most remarkable case—he had seen or heard of none more so. He saw nothing remarkable in the fact that Harris prosecuted. They knew that he had given a check to these two women, but he used some words not in Webster or Worcester.

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WELLS, MOSES & CO.

Sanitary Commission.

The following is a list of the contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the week ending March 1st, 1862:

O. B. HAYES, Chicago—Lot of papers, 1 testament.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Indiana street Methodist Episcopal Church—8 boxes containing 75 pillows, 15 pillow cases, 3 pair sheets, 1 pair blankets, 6 pair socks, 5 pair slippers, 4 shirts, books and papers.

MRS. H. PARK, Chicago—111 magazines.

M. KEELEY, Chicago—1 box containing 10 cans pickles, pottery.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, South Side, Chicago—19 pr drawers, 8 calico dressing gowns, 27 towels, 10 sheets, 7 bed ticks, 6 quilts, 3 pillows, 1 pillow-case, 1 pr socks, 6 worn shirts, large package linen, 3 pr drawers, 12 second hand shirts.

MRS. T. A. CLARK, Chicago—1 lot of papers.

DISPLAINES M. E. CHURCH, Chicago—1 box containing 1 pillow, 3 pads, 1 cushion, books, papers, thread and needles.

MESSRS. JEWETT & ROOT, Chicago—1 large cooking range for Memphis Hospital.

FROM A FRIEND, Chicago—4 cotton shirts, 4 cotton sheets.

MRS. LOGAN, Chicago—1 sheets, 3 shirts, 4 pillow cases.

MRS. CAPT. BAILEY, Chicago—5 sheets, 1 pillow tick, 1 spread.

MRS. FRANK ADAMS, Chicago—1 sheet, 7 undershirts, 1 pillow case, 1 shirt, 1 towel.

MRS. WARNER, Chicago—1 sheet, 1 pair pillow cases, 2 towels.

MRS. HARRIS, Chicago—7 sheets, 9 pillow cases.

MRS. J. R. GILLETTE, Chicago—2 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 3 towels, 2 sheets, 1 can oysters, 2 under shirts, 2 bottles wine.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Trinity Church, Chicago—7 pair socks, 3 pair mittens.

MRS. A. CLARK, Chicago—6 sheets, 6 shirts, 6 pair drawers, 8 pillow cases.

MRS. HARRIS, Chicago—3 pillow ticks, 2 shirts.

MRS. ETHRON, Chicago—3 shirts.

MRS. STEBBINS, Chicago—4 sheets, 4 shirts, 4 pillow cases, 3 handkerchiefs, 3 large hair pillows, bandages, compresses, towels, lint.

MRS. HERRICK, Chicago—7 sheets, 9 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 12 towels, 2 pair drawers, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 bolster cases, 3 small bandages linen, 6 small towels, lot of needles.

MRS. JUDGE HIGGINS, Chicago—1 box figs, 1 pair mittens, 1 box prunes, 1 bowl jelly, 3 pounds rice, 2 papers corn starch, bandages, shirts.

MRS. S. P. FOX, Chicago—7 sheets, 4 pillow cases, 19 pillow ticks, 4 towels, 1 jug wine, 1 shirt, 1 table cloth, 7 bed ticks.

FROM A SOLDIER'S MOTHER, Chicago—3 shirts, 1 sheet, 1 pair pillow cases.

W. G. LOW, Chicago—7 sheets.

MRS. W. BLAIR, Chicago—1 bed sack, 2 sheets.

MRS. C. W. ANDREWS, Chicago—2 sheets, 1 pair socks, 1 comfortable, 2 cravats, 1 dressing gown.

MRS. HENRY NASH, Chicago—3 shirts, 1 pair socks, 8 towels, 3 cravats, 3 sheets, linen and lint.

FOSTER HOUSE, Chicago—2 pair drawers, 2 pillow cases, 1 pair socks.

MRS. M. ALEXANDER, Chicago—2 bed sacks, 2 shirt sheets, 1 day shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair sheets.

MRS. FULLER, Chicago—1 jug currant jam.

CHARLIE AND ANNA BINGHAM, Chicago—96 lbs. grits and 3 pillows.

A FRIEND, Chicago—6 cotton shirts, 8 sheets.

MRS. J. G. BRADFORD, Chicago—1 dressing gown, 5 sheets, 1 bed tick, 4 pillow ticks, 1 pound farina.

MRS. HERBERT, Chicago—1 pair mittens.

LADIES OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Chicago—2 boxes containing 2 sheets, 1 pair pads and pillows, 1 dressing gown, 6 pillow cases, well tossed. They left it so. The trappers came back and nibbled at the cheese and found that Harris had placed an emetic in it that caused them suddenly to throw up their hand and drop it. He did intend to produce more evidence, but upon consideration had concluded to stop where he was. As cheese—good cheese—was supposed to grow better the longer it was kept, he would neither offer nor advocate a continuance of its discussion. He left that with the Court.

The fact that Mrs. Hills had a very sick child to whom she wished to go, induced the counsel for the prosecution to consent to her departure upon her own recognizance. After hearing both sides on the motion for a continuance, Justice Alin remarked:

"I shall continue this case in my duty, under the circumstances, to resist the motion for a continuance, the more that it has not been negatived by the counsel for the prosecution. I think Mrs. Hills should be here upon the examination, but I am unwilling to detain her from her husband and sick child. She will therefore be held in her own recognizance to appear, and be discharged. The bail of the other defendants, Vaughan and Vogel, being good from day to day, the case will be continued until Thursday the 6th inst., at 9 p. m.

The lawyers gathered up their books and pet-pens, the reporters looking blank at each other, and then at the attorneys, and departed. The vast assemblage also left the room, each individual member of it undoubtedly thinking he had been sold, cheap for cash, and paid for.

Chicago on Ice.

We have heard of Chicago on a bender—as when the news of the capture of Fort Donelson arrived—and Chicago in mourning—as when Douglas died—but it was reserved for yesterday, the third day of March, A. D. 1862, to witness the city on ice. The sudden freeze of Saturday and the subsequent sleet and rain of Sunday had the effect of covering streets, sidewalks, buildings, trees, and in fact, everything at all exposed to the weather with a coating of ice, ranging in thickness from an eighth to one half or three quarters of an inch. As a natural consequence of the presence of so much ice beneath the feet, men got thirsty and mixed too little water with their brandy, which made their heads none of the steadiest. This, as another natural result, had the effect of rendering sliding in hard-bottomed shoes a painful operation for for some last night; others will discover sundry India-ink sketches upon their arms, shoulders and limbs this morning, and when they call the attention of their spouses to the fact, they will answer "I see!" (ice), but the subject of the blue patches will know it was the brandy aforesaid and the ice combined.

Whiffekins is a fat man. He delights in his obesity and his flaccidity, of which he boasts two hundred pounds avoirdupois—he says that it was more "avordy" than "poise" yesterday. He had business on Clark street that nearly "did the business for him." A small urchin with a large pair of skates on ran within striking distance, when he took a sudden turn in order to avoid a collision, Whiffekins dodged the same way for the same purpose, was tripped up, fell, and produced a small earthquake, which startled the citizens residing on the block. They thought Camp Douglas had exploded, or the hall in the tower of the City Hall had fallen to the ground with a tremendous crash. The little boy was crushed and went off limping, and his skates broken. Our fat friend was helped up, his hat smashed in, his handkerchief sticking out provokingly below his coat-tails, his nose bleeding, the insides of his hands blistered, one front tooth broken off, a rent in his coat-sleeve—and he caught sight of the bewitching Miss Ella, for whom Whiffekins has a regard, with a smile on her pretty face, just passing the scene of *his fause fau*. Whiffekins did not swear, but he used some words not in Webster or Worcester.

A young lady who wears long dresses, and who' never, lifts her skirts of a muddy day, because it is so vulgar," was skimming along Lake street at a desperate pace, the wind was so strong. She slipped, came down, her head striking first and her feet high in air. Her beau, Judderkins, coming along most opportunely aided her to recover her perpendicular and her portmonaie, and made a discovery. He says he knows why the lady allows her skirts to drag in the mud. It is not because her feet are so small they can't be seen—quite the contrary.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 1862.

The week opens on a very quiet money market. Money is not very difficult to be had, provided the right kind of names and collaterals are offered. Paper, however, must be first rate, and time not too extended; and although the price of exchange has ceased to be an object, notes are generally taken payable in New York, with the expectation that possibly rates may be higher. The near approach of the opening of navigation and the large amounts of grain and produce that will be moved eastward as fast as possible as soon as that event occurs, leave little room to hope for an advance in the rates of exchange on the seaboard cities.

To-day New York exchange is not quite so firm and several of the bankers have been charging ¼ discount, though par is were the rates with others. The selling price was par@¼ prem, about ¼ being the more usual rate among the larger banks for round lots.

Gold remains at Saturday's quotations, viz: 2 per cent premium buying, and 2¼ per cent selling. The demand is light.

Demand Treasury notes are bought by some of the brokers to-day at ¼ premium, and they are charging ¼ as the selling price. The same banks, however, refuse to paid them out the same as other currency.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The only perceptible change in the money market last week was an increased demand for exchange, and a slight advance in buying rates. The currency selling rate remained at horrible, ¾ premium, but on Friday and Saturday bankers were not disposed to make any concession from that figure, even to Peat accommodate. Yesterday was a day of no business, and to-day there is a moderate demand, and had a downward tendency. The ruling quotations on Saturday were about as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange.....	¾@¾ prem.	¾ prem.
Foreign.....	¾ "	¾ "
Buffalo.....	par "	¼ "
Gold.....	2 "	2½ "
Treasury Notes.....	¾ "	¾ "

Money continues scarce; produce merchants, however, find less difficulty than a few weeks since in negotiating paper.

New York Bank Bank Statement.

The New York weekly Bank Statement is as follows:

Decrease in loans.....	$4,374,720
Increase in Specie.....	202,007
Decrease in Circulation.....	195,555
Decrease in Deposits.....	1,504,507

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.
G & C U R R.....	798	11879	1016	....	1964	8456
R I R R.....	1000	2000	5000	....	1000	2000
I L C R R.....	300	1700	4850	675	....	1000
C M & St. P R R.....	419	4963	4092	613	366	1000
N W R R.....	945	9705	864	....	....	500
A & S R L R R.....	....	....	1060	700	....	....
Total.....	3771	27835	19419	1988	3679	9788

	Dl'ys Lift'gs	Cattle	Hides	Lb'd Seeds	Pork bbls.
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.
G & C U R R.....	464	....	....	4820	....	5460
R I R R.....	188	117	....	....	15300	....
C M & St. P R R.....	1000	188	1320	1320	....	....
C B & Q R R.....	324	500	530	2570	8710	3500
N W R R.....	1000	....	....	2000	....	5313
A & S L R R.....	70	63	164	1164	....	....
Total.....	1120	869	997	11944	164414	34113

The news of the evacuation of Columbus by the rebel troops was received this morning in commercial circles with expressions of delight, and additional confidence seemed to be imparted to the leading markets generally.

The receipts of Hogs, Live and Dressed, amounted to only 1,959. The market for Dressed Hogs opened very quiet and a shade lower for light weights; but there was a good demand for heavy Hogs, and for the market as a firm closing, after the receipt of the New York dispatches, with a decided upward tendency. The sales were moderate at $3.20@3.70 for lights under 200 lbs. and $3.75@4.00 for Hogs over 200 lbs—the bulk of the sales at the close being at $3.60@3.85, dividing on 200 lbs—holders generally asking 3@10c higher for Live Hogs were scarce and firm at $3.00@3.50 gross. Beef Cattle were in good supply and in tolerable fair demand; but medium grades of Cattle were a shade easier—sales ranging from $2.50@2.75. Good to prime shipping Beeves were in fair request at $3.00@4.10.

The Provision market was quiet but firm. There was some inquiry for round lots of standard brands at $11.50; but holders were asking $12.00. Country brands were sold at $9.75. Bulk Meats continue to be in good request, and for first brands is 4¼ lb. Sales were very light and the market inactive, with light sales of half-cured product at 3¾c for Shoulders, 4c for Hams, and 5½c for Sides, loose. Lard is quiet and steady at 7c for prime city steam and country kettle, and 6½@6¾c for No. 2. Lard. Prime city kettle Leaf is still held at 7½c.

The demand for Flour was very light and the market was quiet, with sales of only about 1,500 bbls at $5.80@4.10 for medium to very good spring extras. Wheat opened buoyant and active, but after the receipt of the New York dispatches it closed dull and a shade lower. About 80,000 bushels changed hands at 79½@80c for No. 1 Spring, and 74¼@75c for No. 2 Spring in store. Corn was quiet but firm, with light transactions at 24c for fresh receipts of Mixed and 25c for Yellow. Shelled corn is generally asking ¾@1c higher figures. Oats were quiet. Rye was active at 42@42½c. Barley was in good supply and scarcely so firm. Highwines advanced ¾@1c § bushel—with liberal sales at 19¼@20c—holders at the close, under better news from New York, being very firm at the outside quotations.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 1862.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork—Steady and quiet. Sales, 211 brls country packed Mess on p. t.; $10.75 bbl, nominal at $11.50. Bulk Meats—60,000 brls Bulk Shoulders (two weeks in salt) at 4c, loose; 80,000 lbs Hams (two weeks in salt) at 4c, loose; 75,000 lbs Bulk Sides, for delivery in three weeks, at 4½c, loose. Dressed Hogs—Sales, 50 head Short Boneless Middles at 5½c. Lard—100 brls prime city steam Leaf at 7c; 94 pkgs prime country kettle at 7c; 300 pkgs No 1 (Head and Gut) Lard at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,771 brls. Market quiet but steady. Sales, 50 brls "Ford's Mills" Spring extra r. h., to arrive, at $4.10; 300 brls "Loch Leven" r. h. at $4.00; 300 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" at $4.00—free of storage for 60 days; 500 brls good r. h. Spring Extra at $4.00; 122 brls "Solian" r. h. Spring Extra at $4.00; 50 brls "Atlas" very choice White Winter Extra at $5.00.

WHEAT—Received, 27,835 bu. Market opened buoyant, but closed quiet. Sales were: 400 bu No. 1 Red Winter at 91c del; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at 83c; 60,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 80c; 4,000 bu do at 79¾c; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 74¼c—all old receipts.

CORN—Received, 19,419 bu. Market firm. Sales, 5,000 bu fresh receipts Mixed in store at 23c; 1,000 bu New Corn on track at 20c.

OATS—Received, 1,988 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 17¾c; 2,000 bu Rejected on track at 16c.

RYE—Received, 3,679 bu. Market firm and active. Sales, 3,000 bu No 1 in store at 42c; 9,000 bu do at 42½c.

BARLEY—Received, 9,788 bu. Market scarcely so firm. Sales, 2,000 bu fair at 40c del; 220 bags at 38c on track; 400 bu at 37½c on track; 245 bags medium grade at 36c on track; 400 bu common at 29c del; 900 bags musty at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—Advanced 1c@1c. Sales, 400 brls on the basis of 19¼@19½c for Spring to-day at 19¼c; 50 brls (inferior packages) at 19c.

COOPERAGE—Easier. 700 Pork Barrels at $1.35 —part on track and part del; 90 do at $1.15 on track; 37 Lard Tierces at $1.40 on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—87 bags good at $1.66.

CLOVER SEED—20 bags prime sold at $3.75.

BEANS—45 bags prime at $1.87½.

BUTTER—40 firkins prime at 9c; 66 firkins common at 7c.

EGGS—Fresh, 13@14c ₰ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ₰ doz; Turkeys, 6@8c ₰ lb.

HIDES—Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Country 5¼@5½c; Dry Flint, 12½@13c.

TALLOW—5¼ bbls city butchers' at 7¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,120. Market dull and easier for light hogs, but firm for heavy. Sales were:

Nos.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	300	$4 00	9	240	3 95
50	260	4 00	94	230	3 90
24	230	3 95	15	200	3 80

70 Hogs (one lot) at $3.75 and $3.95—from 200 lbs to 270 lbs. Hogs at $3.50 and $3.60—dividing on 200 lbs.

205	3 60	3 55	200 lbs.
16	3 75	3 75	260 lbs.
16	3 80	3 80	260 lbs.
17	3 80	3 80	260 lbs.

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engines, and they will Save 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. of Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they can be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Our pamphlet, FULLY ILLUSTRATED, is sent to any one that signifies a wish to get it.

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

All very superior work.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 774. mch7-3t

DIED.

On Monday morning, March 3d, ORESTES FISK, wife of Samuel Wm. Fisk, aged 28 years and 10 months. Funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, 204 Clark street, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The family will leave with the remains for Michigan at 4½ o'clock, prompt. Friends are invited.

Dr. Graham was one of our most respected citizens and a much loved friend, and his death will cause a sensation, under which he has been suffering for over a year.

Meeting of Stockholders.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at their Office on the second Monday in March, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Cashier.

mch1-3t

NOTICE.—On the 26th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to wit: One Cabinet Organ, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., and now being in the possession of Mrs. Mary Ann Bickford, who is holding the same by virtue of a writ of replevin issued out of the Superior Court of Cook County, in favor of Mason & Hamlin, and against said Mary Ann Bickford.

Dated Chicago, March 3, 1862.

WILLIAMS & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

Flour and grain in store in Chicago on the 1st of March, compared with that of last year at same date:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls.....	27,466	46,466
Wheat, bu.....	3,503,476	1,205,826
Corn, bu.....	3,347,977	1,197,586

Trade and Commerce of Montreal for 1861.

[From the Montreal Witness, Feb. 27.]

BUSINESS OF THE PORT.—The following table gives a comparative view of the value of the imports at the port of Montreal, and the duties collected during the past eleven years:

	Value.	Duty.
1851.....	$9,178,840	$1,930,927
1852.....	9,961,986	1,995,993
1853.....	14,045,189	2,966,464
1854.....	16,307,304	3,916,644
1855.....	13,128,966	3,150,816
1856.....	16,164,696	1,878,848
1857.....	16,945,696	1,946,998
1858.....	12,673,254	1,777,000
1859.....	15,000,583	2,398,199
1860.....	16,452,049	2,632,328
1861.....	16,814,161	2,991,839

The comparative values of the exports for the past three years were:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Montreal.....	$8,646,799	$6,004,836	$10,415,799
Coaticook.....	1,407,977	2,388,893	....
St. John's.....	1,967,886	2,850,092	719,907
Montreal, articles, produce of U. S.,.....	26,276	781,621	2,305,011

The falling off in exports via St. John's is attributed do the troubles in the States.

The arrivals at the port from sea during the past eleven years were:

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Years.	Ships.	Tons.
1851	974	58,586	1857	1,007	68,518
1852	1,103	68,145	1858	763	48,393
1853	1,060	67,290	1859	1,019	70,316
1854	953	60,507	1860	779	51,944
1855	1,073	71,712	1861	944	61,916
1856	1,197	83,553	1861	503	345,561
1856	1,203	80,000			

A large export and import business is done between Montreal to Quebec, Three Rivers, Terrebone, Chambly, &c., of which the following are some of the items:

Exports to Quebec, &c.		Imports f'm Quebec, &c.	
Flour, bbls.....	58,970	Ashes, brls.....	4,819
do Bush.....	373,500	do Bush.....	4,819
Rye Flour, brls.....	693	Potatoes, bu.....	57,492
Oatmeal, brls.....	5,930	Peas, bu.....	158,104
Pork, brls.....	7,009	Peas, bu.....	18,192
Beef, brls.....	890	Seed (Timothy,	
Ashes, brls.....	99	Clover, Flax, bu	12,734
Tallow, brls.....	115	Barley, bu.....	13,615
Butter, tubs.....	1,972	Butter, tubs.....	1,393
Lard, kgs.....	1,007	Butter, kgs.....	2,305
Wheat bu.....	179,981	Sheep.....	20,764
Barley, bu.....	32,207	Pigs.....	616
Oats, bu.....	6,564	Calves.....	659